

Task Description



The Title V Permit is an operating permit that consolidates all stationary source permits. It is required for all facilities/installations defined as a major source, as defined in Part D of Title I of the CAAA. A "major source" is defined as a source that emits or has the potential to emit (PTE):

- 100 tons or more per year of any air pollutant (including any major source of fugitive emissions); or
- 10 tons or more per year of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) listed under Section 112 of the CAA; or
- 25 tons or more per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants listed under Section 112 of the CAA.

The PTE reflects the maximum emissions possible under the physical or operational design of the equipment unless your source permit establishes enforceable operational limits. These limits refer either to emissions from an individual stationary source or cumulative emissions from stationary sources for the facility or installation as a whole. Therefore, an installation can be deemed a "major source" based on the aggregation of multiple smaller sources, rather than having a single major source.

Your state or local agency generally issues the Title V Permit. Also some states impose lower emission thresholds if your installation is located in a non-attainment area (an area that exceeds ambient air quality standards), so check your state/local Title V threshold requirements.



Steps

1. Assess all your stationary sources to determine if a Title V Permit is necessary.
2. If a Title V Permit is necessary, make sure you have one or immediately apply for a permit.
3. Once you receive the permit, read it closely. Check for errors in equipment descriptions, building numbers where emission sources are listed, and other information.
4. Track and manage the Title V Permit (fee payments, renewals, updates, etc.).
5. Comply with Title V Permit requirements.
6. Find ways to reduce emissions to get under Title V Permit thresholds.
7. If a Title V Permit does not currently apply, look for trends that could trigger Title V in the future and continually introduce improvements to avoid Title V.

8. Continue to monitor actual emissions and PTEs to see if your Title V status has changed.
9. Track Title V regulatory changes to determine their impact on your installation.



Checklist: Complying with Title V Permit Requirements

Responsibilities

The Air Program Manager is responsible for:

- Determining whether a Title V Permit is required;
- Applying for the Title V Permit as needed (although the work of preparing the permit application can be contracted out, the Air Program Manager must review this work and submit the application);
- Ensuring that the stricter requirements associated with a Title V Permit are adequately communicated and incorporated into source operating permits;
- Tracking changes to determine consequences for the installation's current or potential Title V Permit status (whether a Title V Permit is still necessary or emission trends indicate that it may be necessary in the future); and
- Helping to reduce emissions to prevent the need for a Title V Permit.

Other installation staff and contractors are responsible for helping to identify and implement [pollution prevention](#) (P2) strategies. The Air Program Manager and other environmental experts should review P2 strategies prior to implementation to make sure there are no unanticipated consequences or unforeseen trade-offs.



Challenges

- Avoiding the need for a Title V Permit or reversing the situation if a Title V Permit is currently required.
- Addressing the stricter regulations and the additional fees associated with the Title V Permit—the additional effort and cost can be substantial.



Threats

A notice of violation (NOV)—If a Title V Permit is not up-to-date, expired, or has been triggered but does not exist, the installation is out of compliance and vulnerable to a NOV.



Improve operations to avoid requiring a Title V permit.

It may be useful to explore the possibility of splitting the installation into multiple SICs--industrial groupings as defined by the four-digit Standard Industrial Code (SIC) issued by the Office and Management and Budget. This may limit the applicability of a Title V Permit to one area of the installation or even prevent the applicability of Title V to the entire installation. This possibility depends on the state. The EPA has addressed this issue in a white paper but has not taken an official position on the issue (see [Major Source Determinations](#)).